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We Will Strive to Open North-South Summit Talks: President Kim

By Han Chol Myong
PK Staff Reporter

President Kim Il Sung on January 1 said that Pyongyang would strive to hold "north-south summit talks" and that both sides should refrain from military exercises directed against the other side.

He said, "We will make efforts not only to bring about good results of the economic and Red Cross talks now under way but also to open parliamentary talks as soon as possible, and also north-south summit talks."

He made the remarks in his annual New Year address. [See full text of his New Year address on pages 2 and 3]

This is the first time that the DPRK President mentioned "north-south summit talks", indicating he is ready to meet Chon Du Hwan if such a meeting is beneficial to promoting the country's reunification.

In his New Year address of 1985, the President said that "high-level political negotiations" between north and south Korea will be possible, if the north-south dialogues proceed successfully.

What he termed "high-level political talks" last year was regarded as "premier-level talks" by most observers here.

This year, he not only referred to "summit talks" but said that Pyongyang would strive to realise it.

His statement shows Pyongyang's seriousness to make every possible effort to ease tensions on the Korean Peninsula and hasten the reunification of the country.

Fundamental Agreement Needed to Hold Summit Talks

But his statement does not mean that he will meet Chon unconditionally.

In his earlier interview with Japanese magazine editor Yasue Ryosuke, he said before "high-level political negotiations" (he did not say summit talks at the time), an atmosphere of national reconciliation and trust should be created and mutual understanding promoted through manifold low-level talks between north and south, so as to lay a basis for fundamental agreement.

In the interview, he said something to the effect that no problem can be solved simply through a meeting of the high authorities of north and south.

"If sitting face to face, they ought to achieve good success in providing a decisive turn in the solution of the reunification question and thus answer the expectations of the whole nation who are aspiring to reunification," he stressed. [Sekai (the world), August 1985]

Pyongyang does not rule out the possibility of premier-level talks before holding summit talks. Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, said in an editorial on January 8: "The dialogue between the north and the south must be promoted to realize more wide-range negotiation and many-sided collaboration and exchange and to solve the reunification question. To this end, the north-south dialogue should be gradually developed into political talks of a higher level and, furthermore, into summit talks." [See Rodong Sinmun editorial on page 4]

Chon Du Hwan has called for summit talks without any agreement as if to say such a meeting would solve everything. Many Korean watchers here shared the view that his proposal is intended to impress the public at home and abroad that he is interested in reunification.

Proper Attitude Needed toward Dialogues

In his 1986 New Year message, President Kim Il Sung said that if dialogues between north and south are to be successful, both sides must have a proper attitude towards them.

He stated: "Because dialogues are held in order to improve the north-south relations and settle the question of national reunification, both the north and the south must approach the negotiations, from a common standpoint and with good intentions to reunify the country into one Korea."

He, by implication, charged Seoul with using negotiations "as a means to finalize national division, deceive the

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Premier Kang's Soviet Visit Produces Fruits

The Dec. 24-27 visit by the DPRK Premier, Kang Song San, to the Soviet Union produced many fruits.

A Korean-Soviet joint communique on an official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union by Premier Kang was published, an agreement on economic and technological cooperation between the governments of the DPRK and USSR and an agreement on economic-technological cooperation between the two countries in building an atomic power station in the DPRK were signed on December 26. [See text of joint communique on page 8]

Earlier on December 24, a protocol on the development of trade and economic cooperation between the DPRK and the USSR for 1986-1990 was signed.

Premier Kang met with General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on December 25 and held a series of talks with Soviet officials, including his Soviet counterpart Nikolai Ryzhkov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nikolai Ryzhkov in a banquet speech said that the peaceful policy of socialist Korea plays a big affirmative role in the struggle for improving the situation in the Asia-Pacific region.

"The proposals of the DPRK envisaging the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and conversion of the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone have evoked a broad response in the world," he said and stressed, "Your proposals for replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, adopting a non-aggression declaration between the north and the south and holding inter-parliamentary talks and your other steps for normalizing the situation and easing tension on the Korean Peninsula enjoy full understanding and support in the Soviet Union."

"Some Progress" Made in Lausanne Olympic Talks

"Some progress was made, but we have not reached a final agreement," said Chin Chung Guk, Vice Chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee, after ending two days of talks on the 1988 Olympic Games in Lausanne, Switzerland.

The Jan. 8-9 meeting, chaired by Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee, was the second negotiations between Pyongyang and Seoul over the issue.

Mr. Chin said that further talks would be held in Lausanne in June.

The DPRK delegation proposed on January 8 that north and south Korea form a unified athletics team to compete under one flag in 1988.

According to an AP report, both sides agreed "in principle" that one team cycling event should start in south Korea and finish in the DPRK capital of Pyongyang, while another team cycling event should start in Pyongyang and finish in Seoul.

The DPRK last year proposed to co-host the 1988 Olympic Games and form a north-south single team to compete in the Games.

A number of countries, including the Soviet Union, Cuba, supported the idea. China has said the plan is worthy of consideration.

Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail S. Kapitsa of the Soviet Union said on Jan. 8 that Moscow still opposed Seoul as the venue but would take part if the games were staged jointly by north and south Korea.

DPRK: Military Exercises Will Interfere with Talks

KAESONG January 3 (KCNA) – The 432nd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom on January 3 at the proposal of our side.

On December 20 our side demanded the U.S. side have the 432nd meeting at 11 on December 26, 1985.

But the 432nd MAC meeting was held on January 3, 1986, because the U.S. side delayed it without any reason.

At the meeting our side urged the U.S. side to accept our proposals aimed at easing tensions and creating a favorable atmosphere and conditions for the north-south dialogue.

Maj. Gen. Li Tae Ho, senior member of our side, stressed that the "proposal on guaranteeing security in and withdrawal of arms from the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission", which was advanced by our side at the 429th MAC meeting on July 29, 1985, should be realized.

He went on to say:

We may take a step to guarantee security in the Joint Security Area among others as part of the above-mentioned "proposal" which was already put forward by us because the U.S. side proposed to take a step in the Joint Security Area, while opposing our proposal.

If a step is to be taken in the Joint Security Area, a thoroughgoing and perfect step must be taken to guarantee security in this area for completely preventing armed conflicts and substantially ensuring a favorable climate and conditions for the north-south dialogue, the senior member of our side said, and proposed as follows:

Step for guaranteeing security in the Joint Security Area of Panmunjom.

1. Both sides shall destroy all military establishments and posts in and withdraw heavy and automatic weapons from the Joint Security Area.

2. Both sides shall reduce the number of guard personnel in the Joint Security Area to 10 from 35 and let them carry no weapons.

3. Both sides shall dispatch a joint inspection team to supervise and control regularly the implementation of this agreement and let members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission accompany it.

The senior member of the U.S. side said that he would study our proposal.

Although the U.S. side at the 429th MAC meeting "welcomed" our proposal saying that it was "constructive", the senior member of our side noted, it acted contradictory to its profession later.

According to the statement of our senior member, in its letter dated September 26, 1985, and at the 475th closed meeting of secretaries held later at the proposal of our side, the U.S. side asserted that the number of guard personnel in the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission and the variety of their weapons must not be limited and insisted on the discussion of the problem of establishing a "system to check" the Joint Security Area and the "area acceptable" to the two sides in the Demilitarized Zone.

Our side called the 476th closed meeting of secretaries and advanced a proposal the keynote of which was that the number of guard personnel in the MAC headquarters area and the variety of their weapons should be made in accordance with the agreement reached upon in the past and the "check-up system" called for by the U.S. side should not be confined to the Joint

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New Year Address of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung made a New Year address on January 1, 1986, the full text of which reads *(Subtitles are ours... Ed.)*:

Dear comrades,

Fellow countrymen, brothers and sisters,

Having left another brilliant mark on the road of the historic march towards modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea, we are greeting a hopeful New Year, 1986.

On the threshold of the year 1986 which will shine with a new victory and glory, I extend warm congratulations and greetings to all our people, our brothers in the south, our compatriots in Japan and all the Koreans abroad, who are working hard for the building of socialism, for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, and for the prosperity of the country and the nation.

The year 1985 was a very eventful year when the 40th anniversaries of the liberation of the country and the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea were celebrated with national joy.

In celebration of these anniversaries, the whole party and all the country vibrated with great revolutionary enthusiasm, and a brilliant victory on all fronts of socialist construction was achieved.

Strengthened Foundations of Independent National Economy

Last year, in the atmosphere of soaring revolutionary enthusiasm, the strength of our party increased, the political and ideological unity of the whole society became solider, the socialist system in our country became consolidated further, and its superiority and vitality were demonstrated clearly. Moreover, the party members and other working people placed unprecedented trust in the party and acquired a thoroughly revolutionary fighting-spirit and way of life. The political forces of our revolution grew stronger, and this is the most valuable success we achieved last year.

Last year, in hearty response to the party's militant call, our people pressed ahead with their socialist economic construction, and thus increased production and further strengthened the foundations of the socialist, independent national economy. By their creative labour and devoted struggle, our heroic working class and the rest of the working people carried out successfully the tremendous tasks set by the party for industry, agriculture and all other sectors of the national economy, erected a large number of great monumental structures which show the great capabilities of the independent economy, and built more than 80 modern factories and enterprises and workshops and put them into operation. As a result, the internal structure of the national economic sectors improved towards perfection, the independence of the national economy increased further, and its production capacity grew to a considerable extent.

In a high, revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, the workers of Ryongsong and Rakwon who are always faithful to the party's call produced a 10,000-ton power press and a large oxygen plant excellently by designing by themselves and using their own techniques. In this way they contributed greatly to strengthening the foundations of our independent national economy and to opening a new prospect of economic construction.

Bravely overcoming the difficulties in their way and boldly adopting various new methods of civil engineering, the valiant builders of the Nampo barrage completed the construction of the locks, spillways and other major structures. The courageous builders of the northern railway pressed ahead with the project by displaying their youthful resource and gallantry to the full and basically completed the roadbed for the whole length of the new railway.

The great exploits which were performed by our heroic working class and courageous young builders last year will remain recorded brilliantly in the annals of our socialist construction.

Last year a great success was also made in the development of socialist culture. In the field of education we established 18 new universities and colleges which enable us to improve the training of our technical cadres. In the sphere of scientific research many valuable achievements were made for the development of the economy and technology in our country. Successes were also made in literature and art and physical culture and sports, splendid successes which encourage our people and give them pleasure.

Looking back with pleasant feelings on the year 1985 which was marked with soaring political enthusiasm and innovations, I extend warm thanks to our workers, farmers, soldiers, working intellectuals and all the rest of the people for the brilliant feats they performed on all fronts of socialist construction.

The objective of our struggle is to model the whole of society on the Juche idea by implementing the magnificent programme put forward by the Sixth Congress of the Party. This year, under the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea, we must carry out the line of three revolutions – ideological, technical and cultural – and thus achieve a greater victory in the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

If we are to press ahead with the revolution and construction successfully, we must strengthen the party and consolidate our revolutionary ranks.

To strengthen the party steadily and increase its leadership role is the basic factor in all our victories. We must strengthen the organizational and ideological unity of the entire party based on the Juche idea and fully establish the party's leadership system. All the cadres and other party members must unite closely behind the party central committee, defend the party's line and policies staunchly and work hard to carry them out.

Our revolutionary ranks will be unbreakable when the party makes itself a harmonious whole with the masses of people. All the party organizations must work efficiently with different sections of the masses on the basis of the revolutionary mass line, and thus rally all the people closely behind the party and strengthen our revolutionary ranks in every way.

Priority Given to Key Industries & Railway Transport

This year we shall have to mobilize the working people's creativity properly and step up socialist economic construction.

This year, in economic construction, we must work hard to carry out the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction set by the party and give priority to the development of the key industries and railway transport in particular.

A rapid development of the key industries and railway transport is urgently required for our economic progress at the moment. This is the way to strengthen the country's economic foundations, accelerate production and construction in all fields of the national economy and bring about a decisive turn in achieving the long-term objectives of socialist economic construction.

We must increase state investments and concentrate our efforts in the mining, metallurgical and power industries and railway transport so as to reinforce the material and technical foundations in these sectors, sharply increase the production of minerals, coal, iron and steel and electric power and ease the strain on railway transport.

This year we must also continue to pay close attention to improving the people's standard of living.

With the progress of socialist construction the working people's material and cultural needs are increasing daily, but we are not satisfying them. Taking care of their lives in a responsible manner is an important mission of our party and people's government, and our building socialism aims, in the long run, at providing the people with a happy life.

This year and in the next few years we shall have to make great efforts to develop light industry for a decisive increase in the production of various kinds of consumer goods, and boost agricultural and seafood production more rapidly so as to provide the people with a richer and more prosperous life.

Our important task at present is to step up the technical revolution.

Through a powerful technical revolution we can develop the productive forces, increase the country's economic power, free the working people from difficult and labour-consuming work and provide them with an independent and creative life. Without carrying out the technical revolution, it would be impossible to succeed in our immediate economic construction, follow the world trend of rapid economic progress which is based on the latest achievements of science and technology, still less, build socialism and communism successfully.

Active Introduction of Advanced Science & Technology

The technical revolution is the key to economic development in our country today. Pressing ahead with the technical revolution is a sure guarantee for the nation's economic progress and national prosperity.

The whole party, the whole country and all the people must work hard for the technical revolution and effect a new turn in technical progress in our country.

The important task of the technical revolution at present is to solve successfully the scientific and technical problems in the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy.

By pressing ahead with the technical revolution we have to innovate technology for the development and use of the resources of raw materials, fuel and power, and develop the mechanical engineering, electronic and automation industries quickly, and, on this basis, modernize technical equipment of the national economy, and put production and management activities on a new scientific basis.

In order to carry out the technical revolution successfully it is essential to intensify scientific research and push forward a mass technical innovation campaign. We must increase the sense of responsibility and role of the scientists and technicians, improve their training, strengthen creative cooperation between them and the workers in all sectors of the national economy, and encourage the broad masses to take an active part in the technical innovation campaign.

We should actively introduce advanced science and technology by widely carrying on cooperation and exchange with other countries in this sector.

Efficient administration of scientific and technological work is the way to succeed in the technical revolution. We must make an accurate plan for scientific and technological progress, increase state efforts to provide for this development, and organize the prompt introduction of the achievements of scientific research in production.

All the party organizations must tackle the technical revolution as the party's important strategic line, and work effectively to enlist the scientists, technicians and broad sections of the working people in this revolution.

The most pressing task facing our nation today is to reunify the country.

Last year a vigorous struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country developed on a nationwide scale.

Youth and students and people of all strata in south Korea, in spite of all manner of oppression and persecution, fought bravely for national sovereignty and reunification, for the right to live and democratic freedom, under the slogans of "national reunification", "the people's liberation" and "winning of democracy". Greeting the New Year, I extend my compatriotic support and encouragement to the south Korean youth and students and the people in all walks of life in their just patriotic struggle.

Last year, our party and the government of the Republic made every effort to ease the tension in the Korean Peninsula and hasten the reunification of the country.

Thanks to our positive and untiring efforts, last year, the north-south economic and Red Cross talks were held on several occasions, and there were preliminary contacts for north-south parliamentary talks. On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the country, Red Cross art troupes and home-visiting groups were exchanged between the north and the south for the first time in the past 40 years since the division of the nation. The fact that talks in different fields between north and south were held and that people visited Pyongyang and Seoul, though on a small scale, gave pleasure to our fellow countrymen, and this stimulated the aspiration for national reunification throughout the country.

North-South Summit Talks to Promote Korea's Reunification

Our country must be reunified in accordance with the desire of the entire Korean nation, on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity which were manifested in the historic July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

This year, too, our party and the government of our Republic, in the

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Lively Korean children in Pyongyang greet the New Year, playing with snow.

Presidential Message of Greetings to Chongryun Chairman

President Kim Il Sung extended warm congratulations and greetings to all functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and the 700,000 compatriots in Japan who are struggling with all devotion for the Workers' Party of Korea and the socialist homeland, and for the reunification of the country and democratic national rights on the occasion of the New Year 1986.

In his message of greetings dated January 1 to Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun, President Kim Il Sung says:

Chongryun functionaries and compatriots in Japan made significant last year shine with fine successes in patriotic work and made a big stride forward in modelling Chongryun on the Juche idea and further strengthening and developing the movement of Koreans in Japan on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the formation of Chongryun in particular.

Pleased with the fact that the Chongryun functionaries and compatriots in Japan have creditably carried out the sacred patriotic task with an unshakable faith in and ardent loyalty to our party and country, overcoming the obstacles and difficulties that cropped up on the road ahead of, I highly estimate the valuable successes made by the entire Chongryun functionaries and compatriots in Japan in the patriotic work through their devoted struggle.

Believing that Chongryun will successfully carry out its noble patriotic task by giving full play to deep loyalty and patriotic enthusiasm of functionaries and compatriots this meaningful year when its 14th Congress will be held, I wish good health to Comrade Chairman, all the functionaries of Chongryun and happiness to the compatriots in Japan.

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spirit of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement, will strive to dispel misunderstanding and distrust and remove confrontation between the north and the south and to implement our reasonable plan for peaceful reunification through dialogues and negotiations. We will make efforts not only to bring about good results of the economic and Red Cross talks now under way but also to open parliamentary talks as soon as possible, and also north-south summit talks.

If dialogues between north and south are to be successful, both sides must have a proper attitude towards them. Because dialogues are held in order to improve the north-south relations and settle the question of national reunification, both the north and the south must approach the negotiations from the common standpoint and with good intentions to reunify the country into one Korea. The negotiations between the north and the south must, on no account, be used as a means to finalize national division, deceive the people or mislead the public opinion for an ulterior political purpose. These dialogues must serve only the purpose of reunification. This year both the north and the south will have to make sincere efforts to narrow down their differences and to find common grounds with a pure intention to reunify the country as soon as possible.

If the talks between the north and the south are to be successful, the tension between them must be eased. To this end, both sides must first refrain from military exercises directed against the other party to the dialogues. Talking face to face while conducting military exercises against the other side is not appropriate to the occasion. It will result in aggravating the tension and widening national division. In the atmosphere of growing tensions and hovering danger of war, talks cannot proceed smoothly and successfully. If it really values the talks, the south Korean side must refrain from actions which cast shadows on the conference table, and the north and the south must endeavour to create environments favourable to negotiations.

In order to settle the fundamental question relating to the peaceful reunification of Korea, our Republic, the United States and south Korea must hold tripartite talks. The United States is a real signatory to the Korean Armistice Agreement and the main factor which, in high military command in south Korea, increases the tension. It is imperative, therefore, that tripartite talks should be held with the participation of the United States so as to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and adopt a nonaggression declaration between the north and the south. This will ease the tension in our country and create the conditions and environments for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The United States should give up its anachronistic "two Koreas" policy and, with reason, accept our proposal for the tripartite talks. We will make patient efforts to effect the proposal for the tripartite talks, which, for its correctness, enjoys the positive support of all the Korean people and the progressive people throughout the world.

This year, too, all the Koreans in the north, in the south and overseas must solidly unite under the banner of national reunification and fight, with concerted effort, to hasten the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Last year, the international solidarity for our revolution was further strengthened, and a great change took place in the international situation.

Thanks to the correct foreign policy and positive foreign activities of our party and the government of our Republic, the bonds of friendship and solidarity with the fraternal socialist countries, non-aligned nations, communist and workers' parties and progressive parties of many countries in the world were further cemented, and militant ties with them were strengthened. In particular, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 35th anniversary of the participation of the Chinese People's Volunteers in the Korean War, our relations of traditional friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and China, our fraternal neighbours, further developed in depth.

Today our people have close comrades-in-arms and friends in all parts of the world, and our people's struggle for socialist construction and national reunification is enjoying active support and encouragement from the people throughout the world.

I offer my thanks and New Year greetings to the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, non-aligned nations and all other countries, who are actively supporting and encouraging the revolutionary cause of our people.

The most pressing question in international politics at present is to prevent a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and to safeguard world peace and security.

Owing to the ever-increasing imperialist moves for aggression and war, the international situation is being aggravated to the critical point, and the danger of another world war, thermonuclear war, is hovering heavily over the globe. To remove the danger of nuclear war and defend peace is a solemn task of our time and a unanimous aspiration of mankind.

U.S. Must Take Step in Spirit of Soviet-U.S. Summit Talks

The Soviet-U.S. summit talks held in Geneva, Switzerland, last year, discussed the question of nuclear disarmament and of the prevention of a nuclear war as the main item on the agenda, confirmed jointly that a nuclear war must not break out, and reached, on principle, to a series of agreements. We hope that the result of the Soviet-U.S. summit talks will exert a favourable influence upon preventing a nuclear war and defending world peace.

In order to prevent a thermonuclear war and defend world peace, all the peace-loving people of the world must, in solid unity, fight to check and frustrate the imperialist moves for arms buildup and a nuclear war and effect nuclear arms reduction and the complete abolition of nuclear weapons.

Today a powerful campaign to create nuclear-free, peace zones is developing in many parts of the world including Northern Europe and the Balkan Peninsular. It is winning active support and sympathy from the broad sections of people around the world. We deem it necessary for all the peace-loving people to fight, with greater enthusiasm, to create and expand nuclear-free, peace zones in many regions of the world.

At present the Korean Peninsula is the place of the greatest danger of nuclear war. Nowhere in the world are different types of nuclear weapons deployed so densely as in south Korea. South Korea is the most dangerous hotbed of nuclear war. If a nuclear war breaks out in the Korean Peninsula, it can easily become a global thermonuclear war.

It is only when all nuclear weapons and the U.S. troops are withdrawn from south Korea that the source of nuclear war can disappear and a durable peace be maintained on the Korean Peninsula and that not only the Korean people but the peoples of our neighbouring countries and the rest of the world can live in peace.

All the Korean people must join as one in a nation-wide fight to force the nuclear weapons and U.S. troops out of south Korea and make the Korean Peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone.

Whether or not the United States pulls out its nuclear weapons and troops from south Korea will clearly prove how it accepts the spirit of the agreement of the Soviet-U.S. summit talks that a nuclear war must not be fought. The United States must take a step without delay to withdraw its nuclear weapons and troops from south Korea in the spirit of the agreement reached at the Soviet-U.S. summit talks.

This year the non-aligned movement will mark its 25th anniversary, and the eighth summit conference of its member nations will be held in Zimbabwe.

The non-aligned countries should make every effort to defend the unity and solidarity of this movement and strengthen and develop it still further under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The main task of the non-aligned movement is to oppose domination and subjugation and let all its member nations advance independently. These nations must frustrate imperialist manoeuvres for aggression and intervention, firmly maintain *chajusong* and energetically advance on the road of independence and sovereignty. The road of independence and sovereignty is the only just way to uphold national dignity and achieve the prosperity of the country.

The independence and sovereignty of a country and a nation can be complete when it is based on economic independence as well as political sovereignty. If the developing countries including those of the non-alignment are to build fully independent, sovereign states, they must achieve economic independence. To this end, they must mobilize their own efforts and resources to the maximum and, at the same time, undertake South-South cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance. South-South cooperation will have to start in the agricultural sector in order to solve the problem of self-sufficiency in food, the most pressing question for the developing countries at the moment, and in other fields where the need is really urgent and where cooperation is feasible. And then this cooperation should be extended gradually while solving problems one by one.

This year, too, our party and the government of our Republic will further develop friendly and cooperative relations with the socialist countries, non-aligned nations and other progressive countries throughout the world, holding high the banner of independence, friendship and peace, and will resolutely fight for peace and against war, in firm unity with all the peace-loving people of the world.

Our revolutionary cause is just and the road ahead of our people is bright. Our people who are fighting in the just cause under the leadership of the party, will always emerge victorious.

Let all of us fight dynamically to achieve greater victories in socialist construction and hasten the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, united closely behind the party central committee, under the unfurled banner of the Juche idea.

Message of Chongryun Chairman to Our Readers

Chairman Han Duk Su of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) sent a message to the readers of The People's Korea. Follow excerpts of his message:

1985 turned to be historical for us for the double celebrations of the 40th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea and the 30th anniversary of the formation of Chongryun.

Efforts have been made in ideological, technical and cultural domains in the northern half of the DPRK. Thus provided with the foundation for fulfilling the prospective 10-long term objectives of the socialist economic construction in 1980s ahead of schedule.

Varied events were held in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the 35th anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteers' entry into the Korean War. They were participated by the party and government delegations of the Soviet Union and China respectively. These events demonstrated firm and friendly ties between the Korean people and peoples of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China.

1985 was the significant year when the wide-range north-south contacts have been held for the national reconciliation.

Reciprocal visit by Red Cross and artists delegations and home-visiting groups of north and south came about. This was an epoch-making event which appeared for the first time in the 40-year history of the divided nation.

Another characteristic point concerning the situation of the Peninsula is the growing anti-U.S., independent drive among the south Korean students and youth and people.

The south Korean people's hostility to the U.S. and Chon Du Hwan reached to the highest point which they cannot stand.

Chongryun and the resident Koreans achieved much last year. They beefed up solidarity with the progressive Japanese and peoples of the world and promoted a campaign to safeguard their democratic national rights. Noteworthy here is the three million signature collection campaign conducted throughout Japan demanding the fundamental amendment of the "Alien Registration Law." Thus collected 3.64 million signatures, which were submitted to the Japanese Diet and the UN organization on human rights.

On the other hand, Chongryun celebrated its 30th birthday last year, when it organized a number of events and demonstrated its progress in its activities.

International solidarity to the Korean people was strengthened. In October last year the "International Conference for Support of Korea's Peaceful Reunification" was held in Geneva.

New phase has been opened by the efforts of the DPRK. However, the Peninsula still remains one of the most dangerous areas in the world where a nuclear war might break out.

Continuous efforts are required to realize three-way talks and interparliamentary talks aiming at the reduction of the tension on the Peninsula and peaceful solution of the Korean issue, which will contribute to peace and stability of the world.

Rodong Sinmun Calls for an End to Confrontation and for Peaceful Reunification

PYONGYANG Jaunary 8 (KCNA) – Rodong Sinmun today comes out with an editorial titled "Let Us Put An End to Confrontation and Achieve Peaceful Reunification of the Country."

The editorial says:

Putting forward in his new year address present tasks to ease the tension created on the Korean Peninsula and realize peaceful reunification, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified that efforts should be made not only to bring about good results of the economic and Red Cross talks now under way but also to open parliamentary talks as soon as possible, and also north-south summit talks and said that tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and south Korea must be held.

The policy indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to successfully accelerate the multi-channel talks between the north and the south and lead them to summit talks constitutes a most reasonable and constructive way to promote peace in the country and its reunification cause through dialogue and negotiation.

The reunification question, the earnest desire of the nation, cannot be successfully solved only by the north-south economic talks and the humanitarian Red Cross talks.

The dialogue between the north and the south must be promoted to realize more wide-range negotiation and many-sided collaboration and exchange and to solve the reunification question.

To this end, the north-south dialogue should be gradually developed into political talks of a higher level and, furthermore, into summit talks.

The north-south parliamentary talks proposed by us will become authorized political talks which can reflect on a broad scale the will of the Korean people of all strata and various political parties and public organizations in the north and the south and take efficient measures to preserve peace in the country and realise its reunification.

In his new year address the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that if dialogues between north and south are to be successful, both sides must have a proper attitude towards them and create environments favourable to the dialogues by easing the tension.

The south Korean side should approach the dialogue with stance to truly reunify the country discarding the stand following the United States' "two Koreas" policy, and the north and the south should respect and trust each other and have to make sincere efforts to narrow down their differences and find common grounds with sincerity and liberality.

If the talks between the north and the south are to be successful, the tension between them must be eased.

To this end, both sides must refrain from military exercises directed against the other party to the dialogues.

If the south Korean side truly values the dialogues, it must refrain from increasing the tension and make efforts to create environments favourable to the dialogues.

In order to settle the fundamental question for the peaceful reunification of Korea, tripartite talks involving our Republic, the United States and south Korea should be realized along with the progress of the north-south dialogue.

If the United States truly desires peace in Korea and her reunification, it must renounce the anachronistic war and "two Koreas" policies, respond to our proposal for three-way talks and withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea.

The editorial stresses that this year all the Koreans in the north, in the south and overseas must solidly unite under the banner of national reunification and fight, with concerted effort, to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Press Statement of Head of DPRK Delegation for Inter-Korean Parliamentary Talks

PYONGYANG January 5 (KCNA) – If the south Korean side truly wants to solve the question of national reunification through the medium of dialogue and negotiations, it must discard a double-faced attitude towards the dialogue and stop kicking up such provocative rows as military rehearsal against the other party to the dailogue, we think.

Chon Gum Chol, head of the delegation of our side to the preliminary contact for inter-Korean parliamentary talks, said this in a press statement issued on January 4 in support of the new year address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for 1986.

In his new year address the great leader stressed again that efforts should be made not only to bring about good results of the multi-channel dialogues between the north and the south now under way but also to open parliamentary talks as soon as possible and north-south summit talks, and tripartite talks involving our Republic, the United States and south Korea should be held, Chon Gum Chol said, and went on:

The purpose and mission of the dialogue are to improve the relations between north and south and achieve national reunification.

To this end, the two sides to the dialogue must take a common standpoint in this basic purpose under whatever circumstances.

If one side wants to hold a dialogue for reunification and the other side a dialogue for division, this means that each side has its own ax to grind and such dialogue will produce nothing good.

Further, if one side persists in a policy of confrontation and stages military exercises against the other side, while holding a dialogue, such dialogue is of no use, in fact.

To have a proper stand and attitude towards the dialogue is more important than to hold the dialogue.

If the south Korean side fails to meet good intentions with good intentions and holds again military exercises as it held last year in defiance of world public opinion, this will cause irrevocable grave consequences in the development of the north-south relations.

We hold that the United States also stop endangering the north-south dialogue and obstructing the reunification of our country.

Already for 40 years the United States has disturbed peace and obstructed the reunification of our country, occupying south Korea by force of arms.

By this alone it has committed an indelible crime against us Koreans.

The United States must renounce the anachronistic and criminal "two Koreas" policy, accede with sincerity to our proposal for three-way talks and promptly withdraw nuclear weapons and its forces from south Korea first of all in accordance with the spirit of the Soviet-U.S. summit talks held in Geneva.

I express a firm resolve to work for an early convocation of inter-Korean parliamentary talks and for the promotion of the cause of national reunification by upholding and thoroughly implementing the policy of the dialogue and peaceful reunification clarified by the great leader in his new year address for 1986.

Press Statement of Head of DPRK Delegation for Economic Talks

PYONGYANG January 3 (KCNA) – If the south Korean side again stages such war rehearsals as the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises in subservience to the United States as it did last year, talking about "usage," this cannot be construed otherwise than that it has not intention to hold north-south dialogues including economic talks.

Li Song Rok, head of the delegation of the north side to the north-south economic talks, said this in a press statement issued on January 2 in support of the new year address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for 1986.

The great leader said with lucidity that if dialogues between north and south are to be successful, both sides must have a proper attitude towards them and tension between north and south should be eased, Li Song Rok pointed out and continued:

Now the entire fellow countrymen unanimously hope for an early settlement of all problems arising in the promotion of the uniform development of the national economy through the prompt formation of the Joint Committee for North-South Economic Cooperation, the national joint organization for negotiation and implementation at the north-south economic talks.

The way of realising this desire of the nation is for the two sides to the dialogue to adopt a proper attitude towards the dialogue as said by the great leader in his new year address.

The two sides should approach the dialogue with a common stand and good faith to realize at an early date economic collaboration and exchange between north and south and reunify divided Korea into one as the dialogue is on all accounts for the improvement of the relations between north and south and settlement of the problem of national reunification.

In particular, the two sides should refrain from acts spoiling the atmosphere of dialogue and provoking the other side to the dialogue.

The south side has to draw a lesson in this respect, I think.

Early last year the south side joined the United States in holding such large-scale war exercises as the "Team Spirit" joint military rehearsal against the other side to the dialogue, thereby suspending the hard-won north-south economic talks for more than 6 months.

It is clear to everyone that the war exercise is incompatible with dialogue and peaceful reunification.

I hold that the south Korean authorities must not repeat this year such act deterimental to the dialogue.

Our delegation to the economic talks solemnly declares that it will do everything it can to realise economic collaboration and exchange between north and south at an early date and give a great joy to the entire fellow countrymen, upholding the policy of the north-south dialogue clarified by the great leader in his new year address.

Press Statement of Head of DPRK Delegation for Red Cross Talks

PYONGYANG January 4 (KCNA) – If the south Korean side again stages such provocative war exercises as the "Team Spirit" joint military rehearsal against us, the other party to the dialogue, along with the United States as it did last year, the north-south dialogue itself will face a grave danger.

Li Jong Ryul, head of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said this in his press statement issued on January 3 in support of the new year address of the great leader President Kim Il Sung for 1986.

He noted:

In the new year address for 1986 President Kim Il Sung clearly pointed to the need not only to bring about good results of the economic and Red Cross talks but also to open parliamentary talks as soon as possible, and also north-south summit talks and clarified the principled demands to be maintained without fail by both sides to the dialogue in advancing the north-south dialogue.

The dialogue between Red Cross organizations of the north and the south must on all accounts be talks for substantially relieving the sufferings of the dispersed fellow countrymen and a dialogue for reunification.

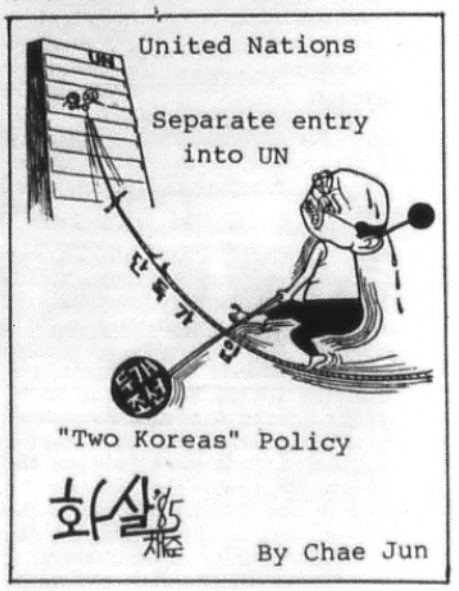
The north-south dialogue must not be used as a means to finalize national division, deceive the people or mislead the public opinion for an ulterior political purpose.

Further, both sides must refrain from acts aggravating the situation of the country or provoking the other side to the dialogue, while having dialogue.

I hold that the south Korean authorities must hold no more military exercises going against the trends of the time, clearly realising that they are now on the test board to show the world people whether they truly want dialogue, detente and peace or not.

The United States must also refrain from acts spoiling the atmosphere of dialogue in our country.

If the United States does not want a thermonuclear war but is truly interested in peace, it must not hold reckless military exercises against our Republic but accede to our peaceloving proposal for tripartite talks.



N-S Dialogue 1985 in Analysis

By Kim Ji Won

Special to The People's Korea

It is almost 1 year and 4 months now since a favorable climate of inter-Korean dialogue was created as Pyongyang took an important initiative in a dramatic delivery of relief goods to south Korea's flood sufferers on September 29, 1984.

A south Korean poet, moved by one of the most historic and dramatic events since 1945, wrote:

Oh, divided people of north and south,
As rice is mixed up and boiled together,
As cement is mixed up to build houses,
Our wish for reunification,
Is put together when, oh brethren,
Love and tears meet .....

In fact, Pyongyang's compatriotic initiative was an epochmaking event, shedding a new light upon the road to the Korea's reunification, which is the most earnest aspiration of the entire Korean people.

Since then, wider-raging dialogues and contacts have been conducted between north and south Korea including Red Cross, economic and sports talks, and preliminary contacts for inter-parliamentary talks, with many agreements reached between them.

Above all, dispersed families in north and south realized dramatic and emotional reunions simultaneously in Pyongyang and Seoul in September 1985 after 40 years' separation.

Although many twists and turns may still lie ahead between the two sides including differences of agenda and views which have been made clear in a series of past dialogues, a major development has been made in the course of last year's dialogues and contacts as compared with those in the 1970s which failed to bear substantial fruit, in spite of a mutual agreement on a unique reunification programme which both sides confirmed – the July 4 North-South Joint Statement – which produced no concrete and substantial achievement contrary to the great expectations of the whole Korean nation.

Difference of Attitudes toward Korean Peace and Reunification

Today, both Pyongyang and Seoul advocate the peace and reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

However, their assertions on and their approaches to the question have been found more and more different from each other in the focal point as the days passed and the dialogues progressed.

Pyongyang seeks for peace in Korea in order to overcome the present tragic condition of division, while Seoul advocates peace in the region to maintain and fix the present state of division.

Pyongyang regards it as meaningless to advance dialogues and impossible to maintain a lasting peace if both sides do not consider Korea's reunification, while Seoul takes the stand that peace can be achieved only by giving up or deferring the national reunification.

The DPRK's consistent proposals made so far clearly reflect its sincere attitude and spirit of realizing one Korea state to put an end to the tragic division and prevent another war on the Korean Peninsula.

The proposal to establish a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo made public in 1980 calls for a unified political, economic and cultural development of the north and south as a homogeneous nation, regardless of their different ideas and social systems.

The 3-way talks offer between Pyongyang, Washington and Seoul made in 1984 calls for a joint declaration of non-aggression with Seoul and conclusion of a peace agreement with the United States to replace the present unstable armistice agreement and ease ever-increasing military tension on the Korean Peninsula.

The inter-parliamentary talks offer in 1985 was also made from the standpoint of settling the first question prerequisite for the reunification – a non-aggression declaration to dispel mutual distrust and misunderstanding – in view of the fact that the United States, one of the main parties concerned with the Korean reunification question had not made any affirmative response to the three way talks proposal.

All these main peace offers of Pyongyang's have been made out of its earnest desire to realize national reunification independently and peacefully, at the earliest possible date, irrespective of ideologies, ideals and social systems, in accordance with the spirit of the 1974 joint statement.

On the other hand, Seoul has aimed to adjust its relationships with the north to establish two "sovereign states" in Korea.

This can be seen in Seoul's dialogue offers made so far such as "cross recognition" by the four powers of Washington, Moscow, Beijing and Tokyo, and proposal for simultaneous entry of Pyongyang and Seoul into the United Nations, and is reflected most clearly in the offer made in January 1983 to mutually establish something like a "diplomatic representative" in Pyongyang and Seoul.

Its intention to perpetuate national division is also found in south Korean foreign minister Li Won Kyong's remarks made in an interview with the Japanese Asahi Shimbun in June 1984.

Saying that "Pyongyang does not recognize the present state of division," he insisted on the "peaceful coexistence" of the north and south.

On January 2 this year, the south Korean minister of the "national unification board" said in his interview with Radio KBS that Seoul would proceed with the N-S dialogue with "vigilance" and that "superiority in national power" was the basis for the dialogue.

All these remarks by the south Korean officials and their attitudes toward dialogue can not be construed as seeking for the reunification of Korea – the fundamental question to guarantee a lasting peace in the region, but should be taken as an attempt to consolidate Korea's division or made "two Koreas" an accomplished fact.

President Kim Il Sung in his new year address of 1986 said:

"If dialogues between north and south are to be successful, both sides must have a proper attitude towards them. Because dialogues are held in order to improve the north-south relations and settle the question or national reunification, both the north and the south must approach the negotiations from the common standpoint and with good intentions to reunify the country into one Korea."

(To be continued)

Chief north Korean Red Cross delegate Li Jong Ryul and his south Korean counterpart Li Yong Dok shake hands at the opening of the 10th round of North-South Red Cross Talks on December 3 to forge ways of reuniting an estimated 10 million family members separated into north and south. (Reuter Photo)

With the September 1984 unusual aid offered by the DPRK Red Cross to south Korean flood victims who amounted some 200,000, a long frozen door of the north-south dialogue was opened since the end of 1984.

Separated families from the two sides were reunited for the first time since the country's partition in a dramatic move toward a north-south reconciliation, and artistes of north and south Korea gave performances in Pyongyang and Seoul for the first time in 40 years.

Here is a roundup of major dates of the north-south dialogue since July 30 1985: (Major dates from September 1984 – July 29 1985 were carried on No. 1,253 issue of The People's Korea)

Major Dates of N-S Dialogue
(July 30—December 1985)

July 30
* Chong Jun Gi, vice Premier of the DPRK in a press statement expressed a view that it would be good for north and south to co-host the 24th Olympic Games and to name it "Korea Olympiad" or "Pyongyang-Seoul, Korea, Olympiad", and participate in Olympiad as a single team of the north and south of Korea.

Aug. 22
* The north and south Korean Red Cross delegations reached a full agreement at a working Red Cross meeting at Panmunjom on details of a family reunion programme to exchange 151 civilians each in September.

Aug. 27-29
* The 9th round of the north-south Red Cross talks held in Pyongyang in which both sides could not make any tangible result because of a dispute over south Korean delegation's walkout from mass calisthenics given by over 50,000 school boys and girls, though the two sides made concrete proposals to alleviate the pains and sufferings of 10 million separated Koreans. Both sides agreed to hold next meeting on November 26 to further discuss ways to reunite separated families.

Sept. 18
* The 4th round of the north-south economic talks which was held at Panmunjom presented separate new proposals for starting trade and economic cooperation and establishing a north-south joint committee for economic cooperation. Each delegation exchanged the draft agreements for study and decided to meet again on Nov. 20.

Sept. 21-22
* Dispersed families of north and south Korea reunited for the first time in the history of 40-year division in Pyongyang and Seoul. Each visiting group was consisted of 50 dispersed families, 50 folk art performers, 30 pressmen, 20 support personnel and the head of the Red Cross Society who led the group. Each art troupe gave two performances on the afternoon of September 21 and 22 respectively in Pyongyang and Seoul.

Oct. 3
* A spoksman for the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK in a statement made public on Oct. 3 rejected "simultaneous entry into the UN of the north and the south of Korea and "separate entry into the UN" of south Korea and strongly held that Korea should be admitted to the UN as a single state after her reunification or with a single national title at least after the realization of confederation.

Oct. 8-9
* North and south Korean Olympic officials met for the first time since the partition of Korea 40 years ago in Lausanne to find a way of sharing the 1988 Summer Olympics but failed to reach any agreement. Both sides agreed only to meet again next January.
* Chon Gum Chol, head of the north side's delegation to the preliminary contact for north-south parliamentary talks sent a telephone message to Kwon Jong Dal, chief delegate of the south side's delegation, to have the third preliminary contact at the earliest date possible.

Oct. 14
* The 475th meeting of the secretaries of the MAC in which the Pyongyang side made a series of proposals to narrow the gap between the "proposal for security in and withdrawal of arms from the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission" put forward by Pyongyang side and the assertion of the U.S. side.

Oct. 29
* The Pyongyang side made a 5-point proposal to ensure security in and remove arms from the headquarters area of the MAC, but was turned down by the U.S. side with their passive and limited assertion.

Nov. 5
* Chairman Son Song Pil of the DPRK Red Cross Society sent a telephone message to his south Korean counterpart proposing to exchange visits between north and south Red Cross officials by air from the 10th round of the talks, but was refused by the Seoul side.

Nov. 20
* The 5th round of north-south economic talks held at Panmunjom in which no agreement was reached on the realization of economic cooperation and exchange of comodities between north and south and the formation of a joint committee for N-S economic cooperation chaired by officials of vice premier level.

Dec. 3-4
* The 10th round of N-S Red Cross talks held behind closed doors in Seoul ended without a sign of progress after fixing only the date of the next meeting as Seoul evaded the discussion of "free travel", though both sides exchanged six drafts of their own plans to make possible the reunion of dispersed families on the first day of the negotiation.

End of Americanism in S. Korea (1)

By Li Ki Hyok
Special to The People's Korea

The time has come when Americans have to pay a big price for ruling south Korea politically, economically and culturally since 1945, the year of Korea's liberation.

Americans are now badly jolted in south Korea by repeated outbreaks of anti-Americanism and violent protests. The south Korean people openly raise anti-Reagan slogans, throw rocks at U.S. soldiers and U.S. installations, set fire to effigies of President Reagan and Uncle Sam and repeatedly occupy U.S.-occupied buildings.

They call the U.S. "imperialist" and declare that the relation between the U.S. and south Korea is a "master-servant" one.

"During the past four years, students in general have been able to understand the main character of the U.S. in south Korea. In other words, lots of students have come to understand the U.S. as playing an imperialist role," a student at Seoul National University said, according to the Asian Wall Street Journal dated on May 27 in 1985. Another Seoul National University student said, "We regard the U.S. as an impediment to achieving democracy."

In last May, a crowd stoned the limousine of the commanding general of the U.S. 8th Army in broad daylight, the first attack on an 8th Army commander since the Korean War, Workers World reported on October 10, last year.

Still bitter in the minds of the south Korean people are the memories of the Kwangju Massacre in which Americans authorized the use of south Korean combat troops in suppressing the uprising, killing more than 2,000 citizens and injuring over 10,000.

Now, U.S. public installations in south Korea aren't safe any more. They are heavily guarded by riot police day and night against "unwelcome" visitors and all younger passersby are checked and their pockets and handbags were searched to find anti-"government" or American leaflets or weapons.

This is the U.S.'s recent position in south Korea, where was once called the "only country in the world where cries of 'Yankee, go home' are never heard."

Students at Chonnam National University in Kwangju on May 17 in 1985 burn 5 effigies of Chon Du Hwan, a figure dressed as an American and three south Korean generals on the campus to mark the fifth anniversary of a civil uprising there in May 1980. (Reuter-Sun)

Seizure of USIS: Turning point in south Koreans' struggle

Since the Kwangju Uprising in 1980, anti-American sentiments have been growing rapidly among the people. Especially, last year's struggles marked a point of departure in terms of number and quality and indicated an unmistakable trend which is bound to influence the future Korean situation.

The frontal attack downed the authority of the United States was the occupation of U.S. Information Service in Seoul by 76 university students in last May.

The dramatic seizure occurred when 73 boy and girl students from five of Seoul's most prestigious universities stormed into the library on the second floor of the USIS building in downtown Seoul on May 23, and continued it until May 26, demanding that the U.S. apologize for its role in the 1980 Kwangju Massacre and stop supporting dictator Chon Du Hwan.

They also demanded a meeting with U.S. Ambassador Richard L. Walker.

After a series of negotiations with U.S. embassy officials, the students on May 26 called off the 72-hour-holding protest action, saying that they decided to end the protest because they were disappointed at the lack of sincerity on the American side in solving the aftermath of the Kwangju incident.

Though all the students were arrested, the dramatic seizure damaged the U.S.'s dignity in following points.

1. On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation and division, the seizure gave an occasion to all the Korean people to reexamine the position of the U.S. in south Korea. In other words, the students asserted in their demonstration that the U.S. was not a "friendly country" to south Korea but an imperialist power which had make use of south Korea politically, economically and culturally in the past four decades.

2. Walker who once called the protesting students "spoilt brats" incapable of intelligent act, was forced to allow one of the American diplomatic facilities under his supervision in south Korea to be effectively occupied by the students who did not use lethal weapons such as guns or take an American diplomat hostage. He had no alternative but to enter into a marathon negotiation with the occupying students on their demand for an official American apology for the American role in the Kwangju Massacre. He wanted to let south Korean riot police evict the students but was unable to.

3. Scenes of Walker and other American diplomats behaving like "spoilt brats" and criminals standing with their heads down before the angry south Korean students from elite schools were live broadcast by south Korean and foreign TV and radio stations, including American networks.

Newspaper coverage was unusually extensive not only in Seoul but in Tokyo and Washington.

4. The protesting students did leave the building peacefully on their own accord, not persuaded by Walker or other American negotiators.

They declared that there would be no sense in continuing negotiations with the American diplomats and accused them of being insincere.

South Korean students chant anti-American and anti-"government" slogans as they are bundled on buses after voluntarily ending their four-day occupation of the U.S. Information Library building in Seoul on May 26. (Reuter)

Not only students, but people hit America

Meanwhile, the USIS seizure finds positive support from students, anti-"government" dissidents, parents, civic organizations, and religious groups, showing that the anti-American struggle is anything but isolated and confined to what the Americans call "radical students".

About 8,000 students at 17 universities – 7 in Seoul and 10 in provincial cities demonstrated on May 25 and 26 in support of the students' occupation of the USIS, according to the Korea Times.

About 2,000 students of at least 4 universities in Seoul demonstrated on their campuses in support of the May 23 protest as soon as the students occupied the building, Reuter reported.

On May 27, just one day after the student protest, 23 religious and opposition groups and the EYF, KSCF, NSF, Youth Association for a Democratic Movement, Korean Buddhist Student Association, "ROK" Catholic Student Federation, and the Chungchong Nam-do Youth Association for a Democratic Movement, issued statements in support of the students.

They pointed out the justness of the students' demands because 1) they were part of the just demands of the whole Korean people for democratization, 2) they truely reflect students' aspirations all over the country since 1 million of them have publicly and democratically elected the NSF representatives, and most important 3) it is the right of the Korean people to pursue the question of the U.S. responsibility in the Kwangju incident.

The parents and family members of the arrested students also joined in the struggle.

Soon after the arrest of the students in the USIS case, about 80 parents and family members formed a committee for the release of their sons and daughters.

A statement "Release the Arrested Students" issued by them said that the students were very righteous youths who were concerned about social corruption and contradictions and injustice and aimed to build a just and fair society in south Korea, sacrificing all their vested rights and promising future, Shin Dong-A, one of the south Korean monthly magazines, reported in its November issue in 1985.

They also staged sit-ins on June 14 and 15 in the office of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, asserting the innocence of the students.

This is a new trend because most parents had been opposed to their sons and daughters participating in anti-"government" struggle, saying that they were "spoiling their bright future."

The repercussions of the USIS struggle reached not only Tokyo but Washington.

Three Korean residents' organizations in the U.S. including "the council for democracy and independent reunification of homeland" on May 23 and 24 expressed moral support for the 76 students and demanded that the U.S. apologize to the people for the Kwangju Massacre and discontinue its support for Gen. Chon Du Hwan.

Struggles getting more radical and organized

The USIS seizure apparently galvanized anti-American feelings as well as anti-Chon struggles among the people, leading them to get more radical and organized than ever.

According to the October 10 issue of Workers World, published in the U.S., during the first semester of 1985 (March – August), "U.S. installations have been the target of attacks, including United States Information Agency buildings in Kwangju, Pusan and Taegu and the 'Walker Hill' amusement quarter for U.S. troops in Seoul."

On August 15, the day of the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation, two students from Yonsei and Korea universities tried to stormed into the U.S. embassy in Seoul and a girl student from Sukmyong University distributed anti-American leaflets, titled "Cries of the Nation" in front of the embassy and shouted "Get out, U.S. imperialism".

On the same day, Hong Ki Il, a 26 year-old youth, burnt himself to death in Kwangju in protest against the Chon Du Hwan military dictatorship and south Korea's increasing military, cultural and economic dependence on the U.S. and Japan.

Meanwhile, an upsurge in students' involvement in anti-"government" and American struggles is clear from the number of reported student protest actions, including demonstrations, meetings, sit-ins and attacks on U.S. installations.

The number of struggles reached 1,278 cases between March and the end of August 1985, involving 324,004 students from 83 universities, according to a report by the south Korean education ministry on December 19, quoted on the same day by Kyong Hyang Shinmun, a south Korean evening daily.

The number was about 2.9 times higher than a year earlier (443 in 56 universities, according to the ministry report dated August 29, 1984).

Even more significant is the fact that the number of street demonstrations was 11 times higher than the comparable figure for 1983 and 1984.

(To be continued)

Education, Culture and Sports of Koreans in Japan in 1985

"Song of May," the great music and dance epic presented from May 20 to 23 in Tokyo and from May 29 to 30 in Osaka depicted Chongryun's 30-year history and its struggle.

DPRK soccer players who won the soccer event of the 1985 Kobe Universiade respond to Korean spectators who are jubilant over their victory.

Numerous cultural and sports meetings and events were sponsored by the Korean community here last year. The most remarkable was the large-scale epic "Song of May" held in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of Chongryun, the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, performed by 1,300 Korean professional artists and students in Japan.

The epic was the ninth of this kind after the formation of Chongryun. It vividly showed the young power of the second-to-third-generation Koreans.

In September, the "Koguryo Cultural Exhibition" followed by five prestigious scholars from the DPRK made the world know the everlasting Korean history and its cultural influence upon the neighbouring countries. The exhibition, which drew more than 60,000 people in Osaka alone is now held in Fukuoka and it will be opened in Tokyo in April.

In the 1985 Kobe Universiade held in Kobe in August, Korea attracted the world's attention from the beginning. First of all, the athletic delegation of the DPRK came directly from Pyongyang to Tokyo aboard a north Korean jet for the first time. The Korean soccer team and some judo players got gold prizes and the volleyball team got good results, too.

In addition, the game produced one more achievement that the north and south Korean athletes attended the same international game and they hand in hand attained the world-wide fame, which would lead another cooperation of the north and south some other time and again to contribute to the realisation of the Korean reunification.

Also in the artistic field of Koreans in Japan, it's been recognizable that the trends are slowly but steadily turning to strengthen the support for the heroic, democratic struggle of the south Korean people and students as their brotherhood in the true meaning of the word. Depicting Kwangju Popular Uprising and recent democratic struggles there, not only the Korean artists in Japan but also two Korean artists in France, Mr. Lee Ung No and Mrs. Pak In Kyong harmonied with this movement and gave great influences.

On the other hand, looking far ahead into the future, the Koreans in Japan put more emphasis on bringing up their youths and children. Besides their curriculum including three languages, Korean, their mother tongue, Japanese and English together with Korean history and geography, extracurricular activities of the Korean students in Japan have been highly developed last year.

From April 1985, computor education system was introduced in Korean middle and senior high schools in Japan and the young buds have studied the newest scientific knowledges. And young students have been brushing up their abilities and winning many prizes in Japanese speech contests of English.

More and more Korean youths with latest scientific knowledges, skills and firm national consciousness as Koreans are growing in Japan, eager to contribute to the progress and prosperity of the Korean nation and the realisation of the reunification of Korea through various ways including education, culture and sports.

Brief Daily Notes from the Fields Of Culture, Education and Sports Of Koreans in Japan in 1985

Jan. 2
* Kim Chol On, 20, a junior at Waseda University made the highest record in the 5th section in the 61st Tokyo-Hakone Intercollegiate Round Relay Marathon Race.

Feb. 2
* The DPRK film shooting team arrived in Japan for producing a first joint movie by the film studios of the DPRK and Chongryun.

Mar. 31
* The soccer team of Tokyo Korean Senior High School won a victory in the Shimizu Soccer Festival of Senior High Schools.

Apr. 1
* Korean middle and high schools in Japan started to introduce computors in lessons.

Apr. 4
* The first joint concert of the Japan-born Korean musicians, Kim Hong Jae and Chong Chan U was performed successfully in spite of the absense of Chong, due to the interference by the south Korean authorities.

Apr. 10
* Kumgangsan Opera Troupe made a record of its 4,800 performances by approximately 7,900,000 viewers.

May 10
* "A Ship of Asian Peace" of Japan, with 301 Japanese representatives aboard returned to Nagasaki port from a successful two-week peace voyage to the DPRK, the USSR and China.

May 11
* The Film Studio of Chongryun produced its 300th documentary.

May 20
* A 1,300-member song and dance epic dubbed "Song of May", was presented at the Tokyo Korean Culture Hall in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of Chongryun.

May 23-27
* The central art exhibition was opened in Tokyo in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of Chongryun exhibiting works by the Korean artists in Japan sponsored by the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun.

May 24
* "Silver Hairpin", the first joint movie by the film studios of the DPRK and Chongryun released.

May 28-June 2
* More than 300 pieces of paintings, sculptures, photos, poems and works of flower arrangement were presented by Korean and Japanese artists in "the 23rd Korea-Japan Friendship Art Exhibition" opened in Yokohama.

June 15
* An international symposium for "easing tensions and for peace of the Korean Peninsula" was held in Tokyo under the auspices of the executive committee of the International Seminar on the Korean Question.

July 6-8
* The International Symposium on the Reunification of Korea and Peace in Asia was held in Yokohama, attended by 131 scholars and intellectuals from 17 countries sponsored by the Asian-Pacific Peace Policy Institute.

Aug. 10
* The art performance meeting in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea by artists of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and Mindan (the Korean Residents Union in Japan).

Aug. 19
* The delegation of 120 DPRK athletes arrived at Narita Airport to attend the 1985 Kobe Universiade.

Sept. 3
* The DPRK soccer team won the gold prize in 1985 Kobe Universiade Games.

Sept. 8
* President Kim Il Sung sent 238,700,000 yen of 97th educational aid funds and stipends, the 4th during 1985, for Korean youths and students in Japan. The total amount of the funds and stipends reached 39,059,572,033 yen.

Sept. 13
* A "Koguryo Cultural Exhibition" was opend in Osaka, sponsored by the Executive Committee of the Koguryo Cultural Exhibition and supported by NHK and Japanese papers.

Sept. 20
* A typical Koguryo Tumulus was discovered for the first time in Osaka, Japan.

Oct. 4-9
* An exhibition of modern Koryo celedons and paintings was held in Tokyo cosponsored by the Mansudae Art Studio of the DPRK and the Koryo Miesa (art company) of Chongryun.

Oct. 10
* "Choson Sinbo", a Korean-language daily published in Japan celebrated its 40th anniversary.

Oct. 12
* The "Night of Korea-China Friendship Concert" was held at the embassy of the People's Republic of China in Tokyo.

Oct. 29-Nov. 9
* An exhibition was held of the paintings of the French-resident Korean painters Lee Ung No and his wife Pak In Kyong in Yokohama and Tokyo.

Nov. 2-3
* Kim Chang Hwan, 17, 12th grader at Kanagawa Korean Middle and Senior High School, won 3rd place in the 1,000 meters event at the All Japan Short-Track Speed Skating Championships held in Shinagawa, Tokyo.

Nov. 17
* A Korean highschool boxing team defeated the Japanese selected team in the 45th Friendship Inter-High Boxing Match between the all Korean high school selected team and the selected Tokyo team sponsored by the Boxing Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

Nov. 30
* Cho Sun of Tokyo Korean Senior High School placed fifth in the 24th All Japan Senior High School English Speech Contest finals held in Tokyo, jointly sponsored by the Asahi Shimbun and the Asahi Evening News and supported by the Education Ministry, the Japan Broadcasting Corp., the British Council, the American Embassy and the Australian Embassy.
* Son Kyon Ja of Kobe Korean High School won first prize at the 28th All Kansai Inter-High English Oratorical Contest held in Kyoto under the sponsorship of the English Speaking Society of Kyoto University of Foreign Studies.
* Li Cho Myo of Kyoto Korean High School got the third prize in the same contest held in Kyoto.

Text of DPRK-USSR Joint Communique

PYONGYANG December 28 (KCNA) — A Korean-Soviet joint communique on the official goodwill visit of Kang Song San, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the Soviet Union was published in Moscow on December 27, 1985.

The communique reads in full:

Comrade Kang Song San, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid an official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union from December 24 to 27, 1985, upon the invitation of the USSR government.

While staying in the Soviet Union, the Premier of the DPRK Administration Council and his party were accorded warm and cordial hospitality, which reflected the good friendly relations between the two countries.

Comrade Kang Song San laid wreaths before Lenin's Mausoleum and the tomb of the unknown soldier on the wall of the Kremlin, visited Leningrad and went round revolutionary sites and battle sites.

Comrade Aikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, met Premier Kang Song San and had a friendly talk with him.

The Premier courteously conveyed regards of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to Comrade M.S. Gorbachev.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev expressed deep thanks for this and asked the Premier to convey his regards and good wishes to Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Talks were held between Kang Song San, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., WPK and Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, and N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., CPSU and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Comrade Kim Bok Sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., WPK and Vice Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, Comrade Choe Jong Gun, DPRK Minister of Foreign Trade, Comrade Chong Song Nam, DPRK Minister of External Economic Affairs, Comrade Kim Hyong Ryul, DPRK Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Comrade An Bong Gi, Vice Chairman of the DPRK State Planning Commission, Comrade Kim Jong U, DPRK Vice Minister of External Economic Affairs, and Comrade Kwon Hui Gyong, DPRK Ambassador to the Soviet Union, and on the Soviet side were Comrade N.V. Talyzin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., CPSU and First Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR, Comrade B.I. Aristov, USSR Minister of Foreign Trade, Comrade K.F. Katushev, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Comrade M.S. Kapitsa, USSR Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Comrade V.P. Lakhtin, Vice Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, and Comrade N.M. Shubnikov, Soviet Ambassador to the DPRK.

At the conversations and talks the Soviet leaders informed Comrade Kang Song San of the line of the Soviet Union for qualitatively improving the Soviet society by accelerating the socio-economic development of the country and of the preparations for the 27th Congress of the CPSU.

Comrade Kang Song San informed them of the achievements made by the Korean people in the efforts for carrying through the line of three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, laid down by the 6th Congress of the WPK and the devoted struggle of the Korean people for reunifying the country in a peaceful way on a democratic principle.

Both sides expressed satisfaction over the fact that the relations of fraternal friendship and solidarity and cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries are developing on the uphill course in the spirit agreed upon at the top-level meetings and talks during the visit of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the Soviet Union in May last year (1984).

The principled significance carried by the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the DPRK and the USSR in further developing the bilateral relations in depth and scope was unanimously stressed again.

Both sides stressed that the bearings of Korean-Soviet trade and scientific and technological cooperation on the increase of the rate of economic development of the two countries were growing still further.

Concrete questions of cooperation between the two countries in the 1986-1990 period and a long-term period were discussed in such a manner as to improve quality and effectiveness.

Both sides paid much attention to the quest of new forms for establishing economic relations on the basis of equality, mutual interests and equilibrium.

The talks culminated in the signing of an agreement on economic and technological cooperation between the governments of the DPRK and the USSR and an agreement on economic and technological cooperation between the governments of the DPRK and the USSR in the building of an atomic power station in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Exchanging views on the immediate questions at the present juncture, both sides confirmed that they shared the same view on the cause of the international tensions.

The DPRK and the USSR stressed that, in face of the military danger growing due to the policy of the imperialist aggressive quarters, it was of paramount importance for the socialist countries to strengthen unity and cohesion, strengthen common actions in the international arena and for all the peace forces to get united in the struggle for consolidating peace and security in the world and guaranteeing the rights of peoples to independent development and social progress.

The Korean side stressed its approval and support to the foreign policy initiatives of the Soviet Union to rule out the nuclear war, call a halt to the arms race carried on by imperialism and not to allow the militarisation of space.

Appreciating the positive results attained at the Geneva meeting of the Soviet and U.S. leaders, the Korean side emphasized that the United States should take a responsible attitude in carrying into practice the agreements reached in the course of the meeting.

The DPRK and the USSR expressed serious concern over the new war provocation moves of the United States which are becoming undisguised.

Both sides sternly denounced the scheme to frame up a three-way military alliance involving the United States, Japan and south Korea.

The Soviet side gave assurances that it was invariably supporting the initiatives taken by the DPRK government to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea and realise the democratic and peaceful reunification of the country, its proposal for founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and proposal for replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, and proposals for holding wide-range dialogue between north and south.

Convinced that the results of the talks would be conducive to further consolidating the unity and cohesion and expanding cooperation still further between the DPRK and the USSR, both sides expressed satisfaction over this.

Comrade Kang Song San, in the name of the DPRK government, invited Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov to pay an official goodwill visit to the DPRK at a time he thinks fit. This invitation was accepted with pleasure.

MAC

(Continued from page 1)

Security Area of Panmunjom but be expanded to the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission. But the U.S. side noted that it would "not accept" the proposal because the "disarmament in the MAC headquarters area" was "unfavorable to" it.

In the letter of the secretary dated November 21, 1985, the U.S. side brought forward a proposal for "mutual check-up" in the Joint Security Area and the like.

The senior member of our side also urged the U.S. side to reply to the "proposal on limiting military exercises" advanced by us at the 431st MAC meeting with a view to easing tension and ensuring a favourable climate and conditions for the north-south dialogue and emphasized that the Military Armistice Commission should support the north-south dialogue in deed not in word.

If the U.S. side aggravates the tensions in our country, increases the danger of war and lays an obstacle in the way of the north-south dialogue by holding military exercises, in disregard of our proposal on limiting military exercises, it will be more bitterly criticized and denounced not only by the Korean people but also by the world's peace-loving people and will be held responsible wholly for all the ensuing consequences, he warned.

He stated: If the U.S. side is truly interested in the relaxation of tension and the north-south dialogue, it must deeply study our proposals on taking a perfect step to guarantee security in the Panmunjom Joint Security Area as part of the realisation of the "proposal on guaranteeing security in and withdrawal of arms from the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission" and on limiting military exercises and affirmatively respond to them.

Summit Talks

(Continued from page 1)

people or mislead the public opinion for an ulterior political purpose."

"This year both the north and the south will have to make sincere efforts to narrow down their differences and to find common grounds with a pure intention to reunify the country as soon as possible," stressed President Kim.

Military Exercises Directed against Other Side Must Be Halted

He called on Seoul to endeavour to create an environment favourable for smooth negotiations by halting military exercises such as Team Spirit joint military exercises.

"Talking face to face while conducting military exercises against the other side is not appropriate to the occasion. It will result in aggravating the tension and widening national division. In the atmosphere of growing tensions and hovering danger of war, talks cannot proceed smoothly and successfully," he said.

While north-south talks were going on last year south Koreans staged various military exercises directed against the DPRK, the partner to the dialogues.

Especially, they conducted Team Spirit 85 exercises with the United States mobilizing huge armed forces from both sides. Team Spirit exercises are billed as the largest military exercises in the Western world. If the south Koreans really want to make north-south negotiations proceed successfully "as they desire," they should refrain from actions irritating the other party to the dialogues.

Three-Way Talks Essential for Peace in Korea

President Kim, again, stressed the need for the DPRK, the U.S.A. and south Korea to hold talks to "settle the fundamental question relating to the peaceful reunification of Korea."

Pyongyang hopes to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement between Pyongyang and Washington and adopt a non-aggression declaration between north and south Korea because it considers these two agreements to be essential for easing the tension in Korea and creating the conditions and an environment favorable for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Armistice is armistice. It does not mean a durable peace. Technically speaking, the DPRK and the United States are still at war. It is clear to everyone that a peace agreement is far better than an armistice agreement.

There are some people who talk about inter-Korea talks or four-way talks or six-way talks to solve the Korea crisis effectively.

But, three-way talks are most reasonable for various reasons. It is the United States who signed the Armistice Agreement. It holds the operational control over the south Korean army. The basic issues are not solved only by north-south talks.

The United States bears a major responsibility in removing the danger of war in Korea as it has stationed its troops in south Korea for almost forty years. No Soviet troops have been in north Korea since 1948, no Chinese troops since 1958, neither do they deploy their troops or nuclear weapons in the north; only the United States does so in the south.

The south Koreans are also directly responsible for the tension in Korea.

Spirit of Moscow-Washington Summit Talks Should Be Reflected in Korea

In his New Year address, President Kim said, "Whether or not the United States pulls out its nuclear weapons and troops from south Korea will clearly prove how it accepts the spirit of the agreement of the Soviet-U.S. summit talks that a nuclear war must not be fought."

He called on the United States to take a step without delay to withdraw nuclear weapons and troops from south Korea "in the spirit of the agreement reached at the Soviet-U.S. summit talks."

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